JAPAN LIKES MESSAGE.

THANKS THE PRESIDENT.

Controversy Likely To Be Settled in Courts—No New Treaty.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Inquiry to-day disclosed the fact that the legal proceedings to be taken in San Francisco by the United States Attorney in regard to the admission of Japanese to the public schools of that city without discrimination were inspired by Secretary Root, who expressed the opinion that it would be one way of effectually disposing of the controversy.

That the President's views on the subject meet with the hearty approval of the Japanese government was made evident to-day, when Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, said he had personally thanked the President for what he said in his message.

A rumor purporting to represent the latest phase of the Japanese question, to the effect that a new treaty between the United States and Japan was to be negotiated, designed to remedy any defects in the one now in force, was set at rest when both Viscount Aoki and Secretary Root denied that such a thing was even in contemplation.

The California members of Congress have received what they consider satisfactory assurance that the President did not desire to be understood as saying in the Japanese section of his message that he would use the military force of the United States in forcing Japanese into the California schools in which white children are taught. It is said to have been his purpose to convey the idea that he would use the military to protect Japanese against mob violence. Californians take no offence at this interpretation of the message, and agree that the President should do everything in his power to protect Japanese as well as all other foreigners against violence.

"This whole San Francisco affair is proving to be a tempest in a teapot," Representative Julius Kahn said to-day. "It will die out rapidly as soon as there is a general understanding as to why California takes the position it does. The courts and not the public must settle all the legal questions involved in the San Francisco school situation. We are glad to know that the administration is taking steps to institute action which will give the courts a chance to pass on the validity of the San Francisco school board's action."

Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, made the following statement to-day on the Japanese situation:

Primarily, it might be said, the entire school question is under the absolute control of the state by virtue of the police power, unless interfered with by the treaty making power. Unquestionably a treaty can be made covering and including the question, but it is not for me to say whether the treaty does or does not cover and include it. That is for the administration to determine until the courts decide. There is no sense or justification in talking war. It is worse than silly. It is cruel and un-American. We do not know enough about it even to express an opinion. All the facts are not before the public, and I apprehend that but few have carefully considered the law. The people can implicitly trust President Roosevelt. He is big enough to defend the honor and dignity of the nation, and at the same time will do all in his power to avert war, and will be fully equal to the occasion.

I am not a state rights man, in the sense in which it is ordinarily understood, but there is no man in the country more tenacious about the rights of the states under the Constitution than I am. Unquestionably the rights of the states under the Constitution will be carefully looked after. If any trouble arises, it will be from our dual system of government.

If the question is not covered by treaty, Japan has no cause for complaint, for in a case of this kind, if not covered by treaty, the nation cannot be held responsible for the action of the state, acting within its sovereign power. If the question is covered by treaty, this nation must abide by treaty stipulations or violate them at the risk of war.

Without debate the Senate adopted a resolution to-day calling on the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to furnish copies of all official letters, telegrams, reports, etc., filed in the department in connection with the investigation of the Japanese schools controversy. The resolution was presented by Senator Flint, of California.

ONLY LOAFERS ATTACKED JAPANESE.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 5.—Speaking of a reported anti-Japanese outbreak at the Alder Mill, thirty-five miles south of Tacoma, Charles Chester, the manager, said to-day that there was trouble there Sunday and Monday, caused by a few loafers, who assaulted two Japanese laborers in an endeavor to drive them away. The Japanese are now at work in the yard doing common labor. Mr. Chester says the crew is satisfied, and the mill is running all right.

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TO TEST JAPANESE CASE.

California Will Bring Suit on Separate School Question.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—Under orders from Washington the representatives of the Department of Justice in California have been instructed to begin an action in the courts to test the legality of the state statute which provides that children of Mongolian descent shall attend a separate school.

President Allman of the Board of Education received a communication yesterday from United States Attorney Devlin, requesting a conference that arrangements might be made to begin a suit.

When the attention of President Allman was called to that part of the President's message referring to the Japanese school question, he said that the utterances of the President on that question would have no effect on the action of the board.

"We have simply put into effect a law passed by the lawmaking body of this state," he said. "individually and collectively, each and every member of the board believes that it is a good law. We will not recede from the position which we have taken, and believe that our action will be sustained by public sentiment throughout the state even if the courts should declare it to be unconstitutional or a violation of treaty rights."

MONEY FOR ELLIS ISLAND.

Secretary Metcalf Asks $795,000 for Improvements.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 5.—To promote the "humane and considerate treatment" of thousands of immigrants arriving at Ellis Island, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor submitted estimates to Congress to-day asking for an appropriation of $795,000, to be expended in improvements. Of this amount $200,000 is asked for remodelling the main building at Ellis Island to avoid overcrowding in the examination station. Secretary Metcalf says that tentative plans have been prepared for removing the examination quarters from the second floor of the building and providing means for conducting the work of inspection on the ground floor, thus permitting the use of the second floor for a dormitory and other purpose. The remodelling plan also contemplates providing additional space for the reception of new arrivals and their more thorough separation from the public until after admission.

For completing the contagious disease hospital, on which preliminary work has begun, $250,000 is asked, so that the building may be made larger than the present plans provide.

An appropriation for the construction or purchase of a double ended ferryboat to be operated between New York City and the island is recommended, the present service, restricted to hourly trips with one boat, being declared inadequate.

There is a good deal of suffering in the summer for lack of ice on the island, Secretary Metcalf says, and he urges an appropriation of $30,000 for a new ice making and refrigerating plant, so that the old plant may be used for the cold storage of provisions exclusively.

NEW YORK MEMBERS BUSY.

Mr. Perkins to Introduce a Progressive Inheritance Tax Bill.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 5.—New York members of Congress will be active in working for new legislation at this session.

Representative Littauer, whose amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, providing for the payment of the President's travelling expenses by the government, was enacted into law at the last session, is preparing to make an effort to have the salaries of Representatives in Congress increased to $7,500 under an amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill. Mr. Littauer will retire from the House at the end of the present session and believes that he can with perfect propriety offer such an amendment.

Representative Perkins, of Rochester, announced his intention to-day of introducing a bill providing for a progressive inheritance tax. He is convinced that such a measure will receive strong support in view of the President's recommendation of an inheritance tax.

Representative Law, of Brooklyn, will seek an appropriation from the River and Harbor Committee for the Coney Island channel project, a survey of which channel is now being made.

Representative Sherman, of Utica, is determined to push his bill fixing passenger fares on all railroads at not to exceed two cents a mile, and Mr. Sulzer has a measure of the same kind for which he intends to plead.

ANTI-CORRUPTION BILLS.

Measures in Accord with President's Recommendation To Be Pressed.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 5.—Encouraged by the emphasis given in the President's message to the importance of a law prohibiting all corporations from contributing to political campaign funds, several members of the House who advocated measures of this character at the last session are preparing to press their bills.

The President called attention to the fact that such a bill had already passed the Senate, and urged its adoption by the House. "Let individuals contribute as they desire," are the President's words, "but let us prohibit in effective fashion all corporations from making contributions for any political purpose, directly or indirectly." It is pointed out that most of the measures considered in the House last year attempted to provide publicity for all contributions, not confining the provision alone to corporations, and that in this respect they were defective, because difficult of enforcement; but a movement is on foot to make the measures more simple, so that they may be in accord with the President's recommendation, and measures embodying this idea will be introduced in the next few days.

Representatives Gaines, of West Virginia, chairman of the House committee which had charge of the campaign publicity measures last year, said to-day that he was determined to make a renewed effort for their legislation. "I should prefer a law," said Mr. Gaines, "that would seek to prevent bribery at elections primarily and provide publicity for all contributions of $50 or more, but a measure of this kind is, of course, difficult of enactment, though we shall undoubtedly try to get it through at this session."

MERIT SYSTEM'S GROWTH.

U. S. Civil Service Commission Submits Its Annual Report.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission, issued to-day, states that there is still too great a disposition on the part of persons in the classified service to take active part in politics, in spite of the Executive orders issued from time to time.

The sentiment in favor of the merit system is steadily growing, the commission says, not only in Congress, but among the states, four of which have adopted Civil Service laws, while the charters of a considerable number of municipalities now contain provisions for appointment through competitive examination. In the federal service there has been an increasing spirit of co-operation on the part of heads of executive departments and officials.

The commission held in the year 689 examinations and 122,034 persons were examined, of whom 95,035 passed and 41,877 were appointed, a decrease of 26,696 examined and an increase of 1,184 appointed. From 40 to 60 per cent of the highest eligibles declined appointments for various reasons, principally on account of the low salaries offered by the government.

"The government cannot hope to compete with private employers unless it pays salaries that measure up fairly well to the standard of private business," says the report, in calling attention to the difficulty the commission has experienced in securing eligibles for the postoffice service, notably in the West and South. Of the 35,668 rural carriers the government has found it necessary to remove only 167.

The commission says it was necessary to allow the Isthmian Canal Commission considerable latitude on account of the peculiar conditions under which its work is done, and in the absence of eligible registers many temporary appointments were authorized, which were made permanent by Executive order in cases where the employes were found qualified.

The commission calls attention to the reports received from the departments with respect to the number and efficiency of employes over sixty-five years old. Only 5 per cent of the superannuated employes entered through the examinations of the commission. The apparent loss to the government through lack of efficiency due to superannuation, as shown by the reports of the departments, is slightly over $400,000 a year in Washington. The figures showing the probable loss outside of Washington have not been completed. There are 1,626 such employes in Washington, 934 of whom are veterans.

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CARNEGIE ON SPORTS.

DOESN'T LIKE FOOTBALL.

Presents Lake Bearing His Name to Princeton University.

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 5 (Special).—In the presence of the entire student body and faculty and many visitors, Andrew Carnegie to-day presented the large artificial lake, which bears his name, to Princeton University. The ceremony was held at Alexander Hall, which was filled to its capacity. All academic work was suspended that the students might attend in a body.

When the special train bearing Mr. Carnegie and his party arrived he was greeted by a loud cheer, but when he appeared on the platform of Alexander Hall with President Wilson the cheering was even louder and heartier. He was evidently much pleased by its greeting, for he smiled and bowed several times.

As President Wilson and Mr. Carnegie marched into the hall at the head of the faculty procession the students sang the following, to the tune of "Tammany":

Carnegie, Carnegie, he is building us a lake—
Don't you hear the breakers break?
Carnegie, Carnegie, Andy, Andy,
You're a dandy, Carnegie.

In replying to President Wilson's introductory speech, Mr. Carnegie said, in part:

We are here to-day to perform the pleasing ceremony of handing over the lake to the committee of Princeton graduates, who have so zealously acted for their Alma Mater in perpetuating its formation. It was inevitable that Princeton should attract a born Scot and loyal American. Princeton itself is both in a sense, and to this day it has not belied its origin. It retains the genuine Scotch flavor. When the time came for the Colonies to stand for British liberty, Princeton emerges from obscurity and, under that typical Scot of Scots, Dr. Witherspoon, achieves a unique distinction as being, so it is claimed, the university most faithful to the Republic. Witherspoon stood with another fellow countryman, James Wilson, who is just beginning to receive due recognition for his devotion and valuable service to the cause. Witherspoon and he were the two Scotch Presbyterians who signed the Declaration of Independence. A third Scot, General Mercer, favorite of Washington, fell at Princeton. It was interesting to inquire how it comes that Presbyterianism invariably breaks into the utmost loyalty for its country. The facts stand that, wherever there is a contest made for liberty, whether for the right of private judgment theologically or for the rights of man politically, there stands the Presbyterian, sword in hand, ready to do or die. It is a glorious history, that of Princeton University, which one might expect to be renowned for training students in whom the flame of patriotism glows with intense fierceness. If my parents could have given me a university education, I have no doubt whatever that they would have selected Princeton, and I should have approved the selection.

Well do I remember the charming first visit made with Howard Russell Butler there when I had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. Cleveland being absent, unfortunately, and that stanch Princetonian, Henry Van Dyke. The beauty of the situation, the unusually fine buildings and the whole atmosphere of this seat of learning made a deep and lasting impression. Mrs. Carnegie and I considered for a time whether we should not follow the wise example of our first citizen and settle here, that we might enjoy the society of learned men. I had not yet reformed, being still in business.

We have heard and are still to hear, I fancy, much in regard to athletic sports in our educational institutions, where young blood must be kept in order through physical training as a means of expelling the surplus energy which, unregulated, would effervesce in undesirable forms.

Upon the visit referred to I noticed the fine stream running through the valley, and, having been a lake builder at Skibo, my practiced eye caught the opportunity for a lake here. "Loch could be made here," was my remark, and my friend replied, "Yes, indeed; for thirty years the students have wished for that." Well, here was Princeton, Scotch to the core, her students anxious for a loch to row upon, and here was I, a loch builder, apparently appointed to figure as the agent of providence, and as such to meet her long felt want. The spirit within prompted me, and the result is the beautiful loch we see to-day—my largest work in that line. I hope your graduate committee's most sanguine expectations will be realized and that Princeton will win great laurels in future interuniversity contests upon the loch. Not unvarying success, however, for true sport has always at heart the friendly champions of the other side and feels that turn about is the best play.

Sport should be educative. I fear the intense "go" of the young and middle aged, and even old American developed in our stimulating air renders this lesson difficult in at least one of its forms. "What's the use of playing except we win?" is apt to be the spirit in which we struggle. Now the advantages of playing are regardless of who wins or loses. Proper athletic exercise is, like virtue, its own reward, and both winners and losers must be equally benefited.

Here seems to me the true spirit of genuine sport. The more and the oftener we play with each other, the closer and warmer the ties of genuine friendship become. Acquaintance ripens into friendship. Should any college game be played in the land or race rowed on the lake at Princeton with the result that a spirit of jealous rivalry and personal antagonism spring therefrom, rest assured that game or race cannot be good either for the participants or for the university.

I am blessed with nephews who play golf and win prizes. Their uncle only plays at it. The elder said to me one day, in reference to the visit of the British golf team: "They play the game as if they like the playing of it, and admire a meteoric drive or perfect approach or miraculous put by our side as much as they do their own. They have taught us all a lesson. They are such gentlemen." I commend this to my friends, the students of Princeton.

Athletics should be shared by all. Sport restricted to the few can be of but small service to any institution. It should be general and participated in from love of it. When the sole object is vanquishing your friends, it ceases to be genuine sport and becomes a struggle. One sure test can be applied. True sport after every game leaves the contestants closer friends than before. New friendships are formed and old friendships strengthened. When any form of sport results in bitterness, that sport should cease. True sportsmen become lifelong friends.

We have the highest authority for pronouncing aquatic exercises clean sport. No one has a word of censure and every one a word of commendation for them. The purest game that mortal times afford is spotless reputation, and this rowing enjoys—pity for the game that does not. Therefore those who distinguish themselves on the lake and thus bring repute to Princeton in friendly contests free from suspicion of brutal practices or of underhand unfairness—which is worse—will have done their alma mater a distinct service. They will start with a good name and many well-wishers. I hope Mrs. Carnegie and I may be permitted to give the first trophy competed for on the loch, perhaps one to be held by the intercollegiate winner until wrested from it.

May this sheet of water be recognized in after years as a valuable accession to the many attractions of this famous seat of learning. May every intercollegiate contest taking place upon its broom demonstrate that the hosts, the Princeton crews, always chivalrous contestants, are modest winners, and, what will redound even more to their credit, are model losers.

May they always be concerned much more in the most scrupulous observance of not only the rules, but the spirit of true sport itself than in victory. The mere suspicion of ungentlemanly conduct is fatal, not only to all the rules, but to the spirit of genuine sport. Should there be any form of so-called sport that brings our universities into disrepute, I may here say that I have never seen any, but have read at home and heard it commented upon in other lands, that there is a game called football, often managed and played sometimes in our land in a manner very far from reflecting credit upon it or upon its devotees as gentlemanly players and true lovers of sport. Should sporting people of this class ever happen to visit Princeton, I hope the example of the aquatic branch of sport will sink deep into their hearts and effect needed amendment.

It is trying indeed to find one's country's reputation lowered by young gentlemen attending universities, from whom, of all men, we have a right to expect better things.

We hear a great deal about one trust or another these days of combination, but from what I hear about football it seems to me that the commercial element sometimes dominates the game—truly a state of affairs incompatible with true sport, and discreditable to all parties concerned, except the professional coaches, with whom it is not sport, but a trade.

Yesterday I rejoiced to learn from a friend that great improvement has recently taken place, as the Army and Navy game the other day proved. He pronounced it the cleanest game ever played. Let us congratulate the football club of Princeton upon this, and express the hope that it will soon be noted as foremost in reform. Perhaps some day Mrs. Carnegie and I might even live to see our first game played. So far the pictures we have seen of educated young gentlemen en masse, grovelling in the dirt like—like—here a word fails me; I must leave you to supply it—but not like gentlemen—is one we should travel a thousand miles to avoid.

I congratulate you all upon to-day's proceedings, in which the president and faculty of Princeton have taken so prominent a part, and hope the pleasure and benefit you expect from your lake may even be exceeded in the realization. Mrs. Carnegie and I thank you all for the cordial reception we have received at your hands, and shall long cherish the remembrance of this happy day, in which the sun so auspiciously shines its brightest.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Carnegie was heartily cheered for several minutes, and then on behalf of the university, President Wilson formally accepted the lake. At the conclusion of his speech the entire assembly sang "Old Nassau," which so enthused Mr. Carnegie that he was also waving cheers in the last verse. At 1 o'clock President and Mrs. Wilson entertained the Carnegie party at luncheon at Prospect. An hour later the entire party went in automobiles and carriages for a trip around the lake. Ex-President Cleveland was unable to attend the ceremonies.

In Mr. Carnegie's party were Miss Whitfield, William S. Hawk, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Tuthill, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Pritchett, Mr. and Mrs. James Bertram, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Doubleday, Mr. and Mrs. George Lauder, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Whitfield, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hammond, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Donald Sage Mackay, Dr. and Mrs. John S. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and Miss Butler, Colonel and Mrs. John J. McCook, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Shaw, Hamilton Holt, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. Morris Carnegie, B. A. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Franks, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander King, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Garmany, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, W. Butler Duncan, John S. Kennedy, Hamilton Wright Mabie, Fred H. Comstock, Horace M. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vanderhoef, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Schurman, Dr. and Mrs. Henry D. Brendreth and Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Davies.

NEW DOMINICAN TREATY.

Moroccan Convention Favorably Reported to Senate.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Committee on Foreign Relations to-day unanimously reported the Moroccan treaty and informally discussed the Dominican treaty. It is generally expected that the State Department will soon negotiate and send to the Senate a new treaty with Santo Domingo, to replace that now under consideration.

So much progress has been made toward the liquidation of the Dominican debt that it is believed a new and simpler treaty can be negotiated which will omit those sections which, opponents of the convention declared, made the United States "a collection agency." Instead, the only part the United States will have to play, when the liquidation now being negotiated is completed, will be to act as a depositary for the funds collected, such funds being deducted from the customs receipts of Santo Domingo and deposited in New York as a sinking fund to meet the new obligations which the republic is about to substitute for those hitherto incurred. The liquidation will also obviate all necessity of this country's conducting an investigation into the validity of the claims against Santo Domingo, all that being done in advance of the liquidation. The new treaty will, of course, provide against Santo Domingo's incurring further obligations until the present debt is defrayed, and in this way other difficulties and entanglements will be avoided. The opinion is expressed in the Senate that the new treaty can be ratified without encountering much opposition.

In order to effect the ratification of the Algeciras treaty without difficulty the Committee on Foreign Relations has determined to adopt and favorably report a resolution declaring that the United States has no intention of interfering in European politics—a resolution declared by some members of the committee to be "utterly meaningless and superfluous, but rendered necessary by the insistence of Senator Bacon that he would rally the Democratic vote against the treaty unless such a resolution were adopted. Senators Spooner, Lodge and Bacon to-day were appointed a subcommittee to draft the resolution.

STONE CRUSHES WORKER.

Rock Falls from Ninth Floor of New Trinity Building.

John Daniels, of No. 42 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, was crushed to death yesterday by a large stone which fell from the ninth floor of the new Trinity Building, at Broadway and Trinity Place. Daniels was sitting on a narrow ledge cutting stone.

What caused the accident is not known. The stone, which weighed almost a ton, was being hoisted to the ninth floor. At that floor one of the clutches or cables gave way and the heavy rock dropped.

A cry of warning went up from the working men, who were almost ready to quit for the night. The stone hit the side of the building, which changed its course slightly, sending it directly upon Daniels. Before the arrival of the ambulance the working men managed to get the stone off the body, but Dr. Burrows, when he arrived, said the man had been instantly killed.

LICORICE PASTE MEN TO PLEAD.

De Lancey Nicoll and John D. Lindsay, representing the MacAndrews & Forbes Company and the J. S. Young Company, of Baltimore, and Ernest E. Baldwin, counsel for Earl Jungbluth and Howard Young, president of the two corporations, were before United States Circuit Court Judge Hough yesterday to fix a date for pleading to the indictments returned against their clients under the Sherman act. Counsel fixed to-morrow as a day convenient for the court, their clients and themselves. The prosecution gave notice that to-morrow they would move to have the defendants placed on trial on the 17th inst.

STANDARD OIL HEADS SUMMONED.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.—The clerk of the United States Circuit Court to-day received notice from the United States Marshal's office in New York that service had been obtained on John D. Rockefeller and others in the government suit against the Standard Oil Company, recently filed in St. Louis. In addition to Mr. Rockefeller, the following joint defendants with him were served: Henry H. Rogers, William Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, Henry H. Flagler and Oliver H. Payne. They will be required to enter an appearance here.

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PANAMA NEGOTIATING WITH COLOMBIA.

Washington, Dec. 5.—In pursuance of the negotiations for a treaty between Panama and Colombia, providing for the adjustment of the differences between those two countries growing out of their separation, Señor Cortez, the Colombian Minister, to-day had a conference with Secretary Root, at which he presented Antonio R. Blanco, G. E. O'Byrne and J. M. Pasos, who have come here as special counsellors of legation to assist in the negotiations.

Minister Cortez said the counsellors were peculiarly well equipped for the work, because they represented the various factions and interests of Colombia, and added that therefore a satisfactory outcome of the negotiations could be hoped for.

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Maria, Andrea Chenier, Fedora, Faust, Romeo et Juliette, Hansel und Gretel, Pagliacci, Cavalleria Rusticana, Les Huguenots, L'Africaine, Le Nozze di Figaro
La Gioconda, La Boheme, Tosca, Manon Lescaut, Madama Butterfly, Il Barbiere di Siviglia, Samson et Dalila, Salome, Aida, Un Ballo in Maschera, Rigoletto
La Traviata, Il Trovatore, Gotterdammerung, Lohengrin, Die Meistersinger, Parsifal, Tannhauser, Tristan und Isolde, Das Rheingold, Die Walkure, Siegfried, Der Fliegende Hollander
Look over this list carefully and see how many of these operas you have heard in the past—how many you would like to hear again, how many you expect to hear this year.
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